

THE COLUMBIAN CALL

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NUMBER 23

Smooth Scientists

Who Control the Workings

OF THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A DOZEN YEARS OF WHOLESOME EXISTENCE TO ITS CREDIT.

Its Wonderful Facilities.—The List of Libraries and Museums at its Disposal.—The Great Work of the first Dean, Prof. Fristoe.—Biographies of the Professors.

A SKETCH of the history of the Corcoran Scientific School must necessarily be brief, as its graduating classes can be counted on the fingers of two hands—founded in 1884, it has had but eight graduating classes and less than twelve years of existence. But yet during that time its growth, while slow, has been steady and wholesome.

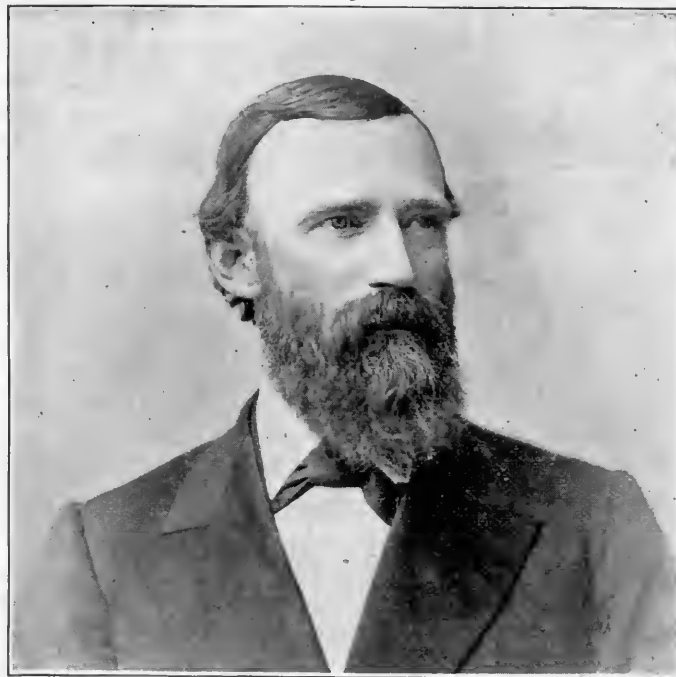
Among institutions of learning in the United States—I might say in the world—the Corcoran Scientific School occupies a unique position. It has no prototype—it has no analogue.

In the twelve years of its existence the Corcoran Scientific School has increased from a half score of students to over two hundred—one-fifth of the aggregate number of students of the whole University. The the most rapid growth in the number of professors and students and in the extent of the curriculum has been during the past three years.

The Corcoran Scientific School possesses facilities for study and original research unequalled by any other institution in the United States. Its students have full and free access to the scientific library of the Patent Office, unsurpassed by any other in United States; the libraries rich in historic material of the Navy, War and State Departments—particularly the latter,—and the libraries of the Department of Labor, Department of Justice, Treasury Department, Light House Board, Bureau of Statistics, Geological Survey, Bureau of Ethnology, Hydrographic Office, Nautical Almanac Office, Museum of Hygiene, Bureau of Education, Department of Agri-

culture, Army Medical Museum (105,000), National Museum, Weather Bureau, Supreme Court of the United States, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Smithsonian Institution (250,000), and of the Library of Congress (700,000)—or a total of over a million and one-half books. In addition to these unequalled facilities are the botanic garden and collections of the National Museum and Agricultural Department for the study of botany; the unsurpassed geological and mineralogical collections in the National Museum under our Professor Merrill; the excellent collection of fossils, both plant and animal of the National Museum under our own Professor Stanton; the unsurpassed

and Geology United States National Museum; Professor Stanton, Paleontologist United States Geological Survey; Professor Gill, United States National Museum, Zoology; General Greely, Chief Signal Office, U. S. A., Professor of Geography; Professor Abbe, United States Weather Bureau; Professor Winlock, Assistant in Charge of Office Smithsonian Institution, Astronomy; Prof. Mason, Curator of the Department of Ethnology United States National Museum, Professor Cabell Whitehead, Chief Assayer United States Bureau of the Mint, Assaying; Professor Ford, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and National Finance; Professor Chatard,



The Late Professor and Dean, Edward T. Fristoe.

zoological collection also of the National Museum—facilities for scientific research that cannot be equalled by any other institution in the United States. By a happy combination of circumstances the students of the Scientific School reap the benefits of the government's fine scientific collections, and of the instruction of the practical and eminent scientists and specialists in its employ.

In looking over our faculty, in addition to our other excellent professors, we find the following experts, scientists and specialists, noted men throughout the whole United States, in the employ of the United States Government, and offering instruction to students of the Scientific School: Professor Merrill, Curator Mineralogy

Chemist United States Geological Survey; Professor McDonald, Specialist in Education as related to Morality, United States Bureau of Education, lecturer on Social Pathology, and the Hon. James H. Eckles, Comptroller of the Currency, lecturer on the National Banking System.

The future of the Scientific School was never so bright as at the present time. The past year has been the most successful in its history from every point of view.

The lives of the Corcoran Scientific School and of the late Professor Edward T. Fristoe, its first Dean are so closely connected, that any reference to one would be incomplete without a full account of the other. Professor Fristoe's work in the Scien-

tific School was the culmination of his life work—for it he made every sacrifice, to it devoted all of his energies.

A brief biography of Professor Fristoe, published by the University at the time of the memorial service held under its auspices, is as follows:

"Edward T. Fristoe was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, December 16, 1827; son of Joseph and Martha Fristoe. Received his early training at old time country schools in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of seventeen years, he entered Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, from which he graduated in 1859 with the highest honors. For two years was principal of an academy at Surrey Courthouse, Virginia. In 1852 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in three years, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1855. He excelled especially in mathematics and natural sciences. At the University he had the respect and esteem of professors and students, and was looked upon as a leader among the students. In 1855, while still a student, he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the Columbia College of Washington, D. C., which position he held with great acceptance until 1860, when he resigned to accept the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the State University of Missouri.

"He entered the Confederate Army in 1862 as Adjutant General of the army of South Missouri, was made Major in 1863, and soon after appointed Colonel of Cavalry. In 1864 he was with General Price on his march from the Arkansas to the Missouri River. He is spoken of as having been a gallant soldier; conspicuous alike for his courage and discretion. After the close of the war in 1865, he was elected to the chair of chemistry in the Columbia College, and in 1871, to the chair of chemistry in the Medical Department of the Columbian University; 1872, lecturer on chemistry in the National College of Pharmacy, District of Columbia; 1872 also the degree of LL.D, from the Wm. Jewell College of Missouri, was conferred on him; 1874, Phar. D., from the National College of Pharmacy, District of Columbia; 1884, Professor of General and Analytic Chemistry of the Corcoran Scientific School, and Dean of the faculty. At the time of his death, he was Professor of Chemistry

in the Medical Department, Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Corcoran Scientific School, and Dean of the Faculty of latter."

Such, in a few cold words, is descriptive of the life of one of the noblest and best of men. Beloved by his brother Professors, idolized by his students, respected, admired, and envied for his goodness by both. In the life and work of each student he took an intense personal interest. His nature seemed to embody every good moral quality.

Professor Harry King needs no introduction. He has been Professor of Mechanical Drafting and Topographic Drawing in the Scientific School since its creation. He was born in Washington in 1847; attended the public schools of this city and received the degree of L.L.B. from Columbian University in 1870. He was chief draftsman of the Tenth Census and made all the maps accompanying the publication of that Census. His talent as a draftsman and skill in his favorite profession secured for him the appointment as president of the special board of examiners for drawing in the United States Civil Service Commission, in 1883, and he became chief draftsman



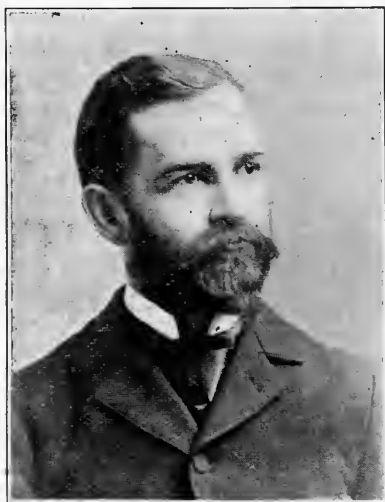
Professor Harry King.

MECHANICAL DRAFTING AND TOPOGRAPHIC DRAWING.

of the United States Geological Survey during the same year, which position he held for eleven years, until 1893. So excellent indeed was his work while holding this important position on the Geological Survey, that he received the thanks of the Royal Geographical Society of England. Since 1893 he has held the position of chief draftsman of the U. S. Land Office. Under his direction all the maps of the United States as an entirety, and of the several States and Territories are prepared. Again his work here has been of such a high order as to secure for him the thanks of the Geographical Society of Germany, very recently.

His vast experience in practical, scientific work for the government, has given him opportunities for instruction in his profession, possessed by no other draftsman in the United States. He uses no text book but illustrates his lectures on the blackboard in a rapid and masterful manner.

No better testimony as to his success can be given than the statement that his classes are among the largest in the Corcoran Scientific School, and have steadily increased since the foundation of the school. His students have met with usual success after leaving the University.



Professor Howard Lincoln Hodgkins.

MATHEMATICS.

Few students indeed enter the Corcoran Scientific School who do not during one or more years study under Professor H. L. Hodgkins, who, has been connected with the Scientific School professorially since its creation.

Professor Hodgkins was born January 23, 1862, at Elgin, Ill., and lived in the city of his birth and in Chicago until 1875, when he came to Washington and continued his primary studies in the Washington public schools. He graduated from the High School of this city in 1878, winning the highest honors and securing the Kendall Scholarship in the Columbian University. He attended the Columbian Preparatory School, and Columbian College, graduating with the degree of A. M. in 1883, and was Valedictorian of his class. In 1892 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University.

From 1882 to 1884 he was Tutor in Mathematics in the College, and from 1884 to 1895 Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and since 1892 Professor of Physics. He has been Adjunct Professor of Mathematics from 1884 to 1887 and from the latter year, Professor of Mathematics in the Corcoran Scientific School.

Professor Hodgkins was, during the period 1882 to 1891, a Special Computer for the Nautical Almanac Office of the Navy Department.

He has been appointed Director of the Summer School for 1896.

Professor Hodgkins is a hard, indefatigable and conscientious worker. His class room duties are always performed with an earnestness that is contagious, and no other Professor in the University can get more good, honest work out of his students than he. Plain, modest, but intensely sincere are his most striking characteristics; and everything he attempts he prosecutes to its completion with a dogged perseverance as relentless as it is sure of success. He is a marvel in mathematics; universally popular with his students, and one of the most successful professors in the Columbian University.

William Crawford Winlock was born in Cambridge, Mass., on the 27th of March, 1859. His father, Professor Joseph Winlock, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Isabella Lane Winlock, was born in Missouri, while both families were originally from Virginia, and were well represented in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

Professor Joseph Winlock was commissioned professor of mathematics in the United States Navy in 1856, resigning in 1866 to accept the position of Director of Harvard College observatory, which office he held till his death in 1875.

Professor William C. Winlock was fitted for college at the Cambridge High School, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1880, receiving the degree of A. B. *magna cum laude*. In the summer of 1874 he had served as an aid in the United States Coast Survey, being attached to the party under Professor C. S. Pierce, engaged at Hoosac Tunnel in making observations for the determination of the force of gravity. Before finishing his college course in 1880, he was employed as aid in the Harvard University, and in August of the same year he received a temporary appointment as Assistant Astronomer at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington. This appointment which was subsequently made permanent, was held until May 1889, when he accepted the position of Curator of Exchanges in the Smithsonian Institution, the duties being enlarged two years later by the additional assignment as "Assistant in charge of Office."

Professor Winlock was appointed by Dr. Welling, Professor of Astronomy in the Corcoran Scientific school

in 1886, and in 1893 was associated with Professor Frisby in the course of Astronomy in the Graduate School of the University. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington and of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft* of Peipsig. He also holds the chair of Astronomy in the Graduate School.

In the parlance of students, Professor Winlock is described as "a strong man."

Unfortunately no recent photograph could be secured of Professor Winlock for the CALL.

One of the most popular Professors in Columbian University is Professor George P. Merrill, in charge of the department of Mineralogy, Crystallography and Geology. Professor Merrill took his degrees of B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. from the State University of Maine. He was assistant in Chemistry, Wesleyan University 1880, Assistant United States National Museum, 1880, Lecturer on Economic Geology, Maryland Agricultural College, 1890-1892; and since 1886, Curator, Department of Geology, United States National Museum. His work on "Stones for Building and Decoration" 1891, is the standard of its kind in the United States. In addition to this work he has written a large number of valu-



Professor George P. Merrill.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

able pamphlets relative to his speciality; he prepared the article on "Building Stones and Marbles" for the recent edition of Johnson's Encyclopaedia; and also edited the terms under building stones in the Standard Dictionary. Professor Merrill is now publishing an important treatise on "Rocks, Rock Weathering and Soils," which volume comprises essentially his lectures delivered in this University.

The secret of Professor Merrill's popularity with his students is his

cordial manner and the great personal interest he takes in each and every student whose privilege it is to study under him. He is happiest when he is teaching his students most, and the hour in any of his classes is always a short one.

A sketch of our present Dean of the Corcoran Scientific School, Professor Munroe, under whom the school has made its most rapid and substantial progress, will appear in an account of the Graduate School, to be published later, as well as sketches of Professors Lchoenfeld, Lodge, Montague and Gore.

A sketch of the life of Professor Zopke has already been issued.

LOUIS VICTOR MASON.

University News.

College.

The Chapel was crowded on the 20th inst., to hear Mr. Graham Bell's lecture on the X rays, but Mr. Bell being too ill to be present, his place was filled, and, taking into consideration the short time allowed him for preparation most satisfactorily filled by Prof. Hodgkin. All the paraphernalia to which such extraordinary interest has been attached since the X rays first came into general notice, was present on the table. The Crookes tube, the Ruhmkorf coil, the old plate electric machine, and the photographic plates were all in evidence. Having explained with the clearness which characterizes him in the lecture room, the method employed in taking the shadowgraphs and having traced the progress of the discovery of Prof. Roentgen up to the present, he closed with some remarks, as to the probabilities and possibilities of the X rays. He took a somewhat conservative view of the newspaper theories as to their effect on surgery thinking it improbable that the human brain could be subjected to examination through the skull and by description of an expertiment showing the impossibility of reading a letter through its envelope as some paper had suggested.

The regular class day exercises of the Ennosinian will occur the first Friday in May. The following program has been arranged:

1. Address of welcome, Mr. Tyssowki, President.
2. Roll call, Mr. Stewart, Secretary.
3. Minutes, Mr. Stewart, Secretary.
4. Reading of the Bee, Mr. Johnson.
5. Poem, Miss Ross.

6. Dissertation, Mr. Parker.
7. Reading of "The News," Mr. Biscoe.
8. Announcement of prizes, President.
9. Historian, Mr. Ward.
10. Prophecy, Mr. Johnson, (Texas Steer.)
11. Valedictorian, Mr. Donnally.
12. Freshman Reply, Mr. Stewart.

Chapel is gradually assuming the wonted tenor of its way under the new pianist Miss Kelly, and the new leader Mr. Beatty. They would do better if they were better supported, but most of the students seem to take that time for a morning nap.

The College students ought to turn out better for the ball games. We should show the pride which we naturally feel at their success, by supporting them with our presence, encouragement, and last but not least our friends.

The boys put up a beautiful game last Tuesday, and yet there were not more than a dozen college students, and only one professor to cheer them to success.

Wouldn't it be possible for Dr. Whitman to come into chapel occasionally in the mornings. It has been a long time since we have seen him there.

The score at the end of Wednesday's play in the Academy College Chess tournament was 17 to 2.

The unfailing courtesy with which the representatives of the Academy Chess team have treated us, have made us their warm friends while their play, taking into consideration the limited amount of experience they have had, is admirable.

Medical Notes.

The examinations have been the all-absorbing subject during the last week. There has been little else of interest, worth calling news, because when something of supreme importance comes along the lesser lights grow pale and dim, and there is nothing of more importance in a college than the examinations.

Dr. DeSchweinitz started in at 4.30 on Monday, the 20th instant, for the oral chemistry examination. The rest of the professors arrived about 6.30 and stayed until 10.30. Dr. Morgan went home earlier in the evening, as he was feeling unwell.

In closing his lectures, Dr. Carr tried to encourage the students by telling them that one never forgets anything, the only thing is that sometimes one cannot find where the information is stored at the time when it is wanted. He also advised

the men to take a good rest in order to be in proper trim.

Dr. DeSchweinitz in closing his lecture endeavored to disabuse the minds of his hearers of the idea that the professors wanted to "throw them." But, he added, there are some things you *must* know to get on to the upper class, and there are other things which you *ought* to know, but which if you do not know, will not keep you back.

Saturday night, April 25th, was a great night for the medical and dental students. It was then they discovered whether they had passed the examination or not. Miss Brewer was there and received an ovation which her record at the school amply justifies. The statements began to be given out at 8:30 and the excitement steadily increased up to that time. A musical vender was hustled into the school, his stock in trade being lifted bodily over the fence, amid cheers and shouts, and trundled down the aisle up to the lecturer's desk, where it warbled forth tunes in a way which raised the happiness of the happy and increased the sorrow of the sorrowing two fold. Three or four of the livelier spirits procured huge boards, which they raised on high and brought down with a resounding whack on the benches. This manifestation of glee however, was somewhat annoying to the faculty. There were some who jumped like animated jumping-jacks; there were some who laughed loud and boisterously; there were some who fell on each others neck and wept in ecstatic jubilation; there were still others who smiled a quiet smile and grinned a grin of keen satisfaction as they slipped a little white paper into their pocket and walked away looking at the stars and the moon and the tree-tops and thinking great things; and there were still others who smiled a sickly smile and gnashed their teeth, and, mayhap, said a harsh word, as they slipped a little white paper into their pockets, and walked away, looking at the gutters, the street-car tracks and the asphalt and thinking great things. It was indeed a great night.

The commencement will take place on Thursday, May 7th, at the Lafayette Square Opera House. The doors will be open at 7:30, the overture to begin at 8:00, the music for the evening being furnished by the Marine Band. Dr. William P. Carr will make the address to the graduating class. Robert L. Linch, M. D., will deliver the valedictory. Dr. W. W. Johnston is to officiate as awarder of prizes. The names of all the stu-

dents in the College are to appear on the last page of the program, the first page being devoted to the date, etc., the second to the program itself, and the third to the names of the members of the graduating class, the officers of the class, the executive committee and the reception committee.

Prior to the examination, "Sven-gali" shaved off his whiskers. The statement may appear a trifle uninteresting to outsiders, but if they were aware of the pride and gratification which the class has derived from said whiskers, they would not scoff nor treat the subject lightly.

Academy.

As affairs stood last Friday it was evident that the C. A. team was being overwhelmingly defeated by the College team. At the last view the CALL representative had, the score stood 19 to 2 in favor of the latter team, which score out of a total of 32 games to be played is most distressing to the Academy.

It is a surprise that last week there was so few definite entries made for field-day. The affair promises much enjoyment. There should be plenty of enthusiasm, a good attendance and everybody has a fair chance against anybody. It was pretty generally calculated that S. M. Rye would be our 100 yd. runner and Biscoe and Fugitt pretty close for second. Cabrera will not compete in anything. The little fellows will have just as much chance as the big ones, and all Columbian is asked to come and see this maiden field-day of the Academy and make it a success.

C. H. Holmead has been quite ill recently, as also M. E. Dow who is suffering with pleurisy.

The other day Raymond Outwater went to hear a gentlemen's lecture

Continued on page 186.

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LEARN ON A**

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

THE CONQUERING HERO.

COLLEGE life has two styles of
heroes, the man of brawn and
the man of brain. Both have a good
following, with this difference; those
who serve the muscular hero are
vociferous, emotional and frequently
pugnacious. To dispute their leader's
prowess has been known to invite
fisticuffs. If he is defeated they are
endless in the explanations, while a
victory brings a deluge of praise and
boasting. The man whose forte is
gray matter sways a different coterie.
They have a great respect for his
mental achievements, and they yield
to him because the grades of his ex-
amination papers force them to do
so. But they exhibit no warmth in
the attachment. This is usually due
to the fact that his victories give
them but little chance for exultation.
The crown of bays that he wears is
his alone, many of them have been de-
feated for the prize he secured. His
victory brings joy to but one heart,
as a rule, and that is his own. Of
course if he has defeated opponents
in an intercollegiate struggle of a

mental nature, the opportunity that
comes with victories of the man of
brawn is theirs, and they exult and
claim that the system of the institu-
tion they attend is largely respon-
sible for the result.

But the conquering hero in college
life is the athlete. We love his suc-
cesses quite as strong as did the
Greeks when they paid tribute to
their favorites in the Olympian
games. Some days since Columbian's
ball players crossed bats with the
nine representing Georgetown, and all
through the game the followers of the
Catholic school gave a magnificent
example of hero worship. The pride
of their diamond is one Mahoney,
fondly called "Mike." He stands an
even six feet or more, his limbs are
like ivory pillars, and when in the
glory of his strength and vigorous
vitality, he tosses the jetty mane
back from his leonine features, tenses
the muscles across the shoulders and
sends the ball crashing down the line,
the rank and file that wear the blue
and gray send up a rich, Milesian roar,
and Mahoney owns the town.

See him as he swings along the
path toward the bench. Girls with
bright eyes lean over the grand
stand railing and are in a seventh
heaven of delight if he but looks their
way. Youthful undergraduates in
mixed soprano and bass notes that
come with the period when the voice
changes, are busy shrieking their
love and admiration, and even the
gentlemen who wear priestly vest-
ments and smoothly shaven faces
smile approvingly upon this master
of the seductive curve.

Why, the knights of Ivanhoe were
dancing puppets compared to Mike
and his crown of glory.

And this is true of every campus
that possesses an athletic hero. Some
years since Harvard alternately wept
and laughed over an individual
answering to the musical name of
Jack Highlands. Jack was 'nt much
in upper mathematics. He was shy
on the languages and once he grew
confused on Chaucer, tossing a penny
to decide whether he was a Norse
pirate or one of the popes. But that
never effected his pitching arm, and
when one memorable day he had
confused the followers of old Eli, re-
tiring them to bench in one, two, three
order, and with some boon compan-
ions he crossed the river into Bos-
ton, a scene was enacted that proved
better than a book full of arguments
his hold on the people of that dear,
old cultured town.

A celebrated musical organization
was giving a popular concert in one
of the city theatres. In the midst of
the performance, with every body

en rapport with the sensuous music,
Highlands entered—and the concert
ended. The ball twirler filled the
public eye. He was taken to the
stage, borne on the shoulders of ex-
cited men, and compelled to listen
while a thousand people, more or less,
sang in miserable time "For we all
love Jack." What mattered it then to
Jack whether Chaucer was a pope
or a pirate.

As it stands now the being with
mighty biceps and a shock of hair is
still the great factor in cementing
together the interests of men who
for the time at least are companions
on the road of learning.

The Bachelor's Reverie.

"I sit all alone at the silent midnight,
And wish for the days that are gone;
For the sweets of the past, for the trem-
ulous light
That glistened on youth's summer
morn.

"The album leaves give out a curious
note,
Inscriptions I carelessly eye;
To see them to-night,—I'd give my last
groat,
Those loves of the days gone by.

"There is Annie and Claudia, Fay and
Camille,
Adeline, Alice and Kate;
Toward Maida and Genevieve—still do I
feel
That their loves cannot reach me too
late.

"Though now an old bachelor none can
e'er know
How welcome a stray thought would
be,
How brightly this old heart of mine
would aglow,
If I knew that the thought was of me.
"Sweet Genevieve! Darling! How long!
Oh! How long
Shall this tempest tossed soul go alone
Through the breakers of life and far, far
among

Its dangers and wrecks—with a moan
For the love that was then,
When the children of men
Were humans with hearts not of stone.
Throw me but one glance as you pass on
my way,
'Tis but one my poor spirit craves.
Would you keep from the sad doomed
crew on the bay
What they wish as they sail to their
graves?

"Yet the bachelor's life is the best after
all;
No worry, no trouble, no fret.
John! Bring in refreshments. Gents,
you'll extoll,
The champagne—it's all that you'll
get."

And now for a story, a laugh and a boast,
Then a glistening tear in each eye
As the jolly old bachelors each drink a
toast

To the loves of the days gone by.
Midnight has passed and the lamp has
burned low;
The old clock is stopped on the stair,
When the white-capped housekeeper
peeps in the door;
A bachelor sleeps in his chair.

V. J. C.

WRITE FINIS

On the Law School's Competi- tive Debates.

FOR "IT'S ALL OVER NOW," AND
THE RACERS ARE BEING
GROOMED FOR THE
ANNUAL CON-
TEST.

The Last Debate a Good One—Ford
and Burroughs Carry off the
Laurels—Synopsis of
the Speeches.

THE sixth, and last, of the series
of public debates of the Law
School Debating Society, was en-
joyed by a small but very apprecia-
tive audience, on Saturday evening
last.

The gentlemen who maintained the
affirmative of the proposition were
successful in obtaining a favorable
decision. The judges awarded the
honors of debate to Mr. S. Carroll
Ford, of the junior class, and Mr. S.
E. Burroughs, of the senior class.

Mr. Burroughs, one of the success-
ful orators of the occasion, opened
the debate, making an admirable
presentation of the affirmative side
of the question.

He talked as one well versed in the
arts of speaking and in no wise
afraid of his audience. Mr. Burroughs
said, in substance, that no popular
government could long subsist with-
out the confidence of the people. The
Constitution provides an easy meth-
od whereby changes could be made
in the Government, as their need be-
came apparent, and that the time had
come when the proposed change was
demanded by the people. There is
great unrest in the public mind on
this subject, as is shown by the nu-
merous resolutions which has eman-
ated from the state legislatures, call-
ing for a change, the House of Rep-
resentatives even having passed a
similar resolution. It may be that
somewhere, even to-day, another
Lewis may call himself the state, but
in our own land, at least, public opin-
ion is supreme. The people rule.

The election of Senators by the
people will tend to diminish bribery
in Senatorial contests. A few votes
in a legislative caucus may determine
who will represent the state in the
Senate for six years, and it is far
easier to buy up these necessary few
than to purchase at wholesale the
electors of a great state.

Under the present system, the Sen-

ate has become too far removed from the people. It is referred to by the most influential newspapers, as well as by political leaders, as an aristocratic assembly, more representative of aggregated wealth and corporate power than either the states or the people. Election of Senators by the people will restore the lost confidence of the public in the Senate. There is no objection to popular election, lest it be thought dangerous to intrust to the people the election of Senators. Such an argument would be a slanderous insult to the manhood of America.

While the Senate is the representative of the states, in the Federal Government, the mode of their election is not material to their representative capacity. It is a mere matter of form, for two Senators, elected by the people at large, would give the state just as certain and individual representation as do the two Senators elected by a state legislature. In fact, it can be seen from the delay, and often failure, which has attended the efforts of the legislatures of many of the states in re-



L. L. SULLIVAN.

cent years, to elect Senators, that a popular election would be more apt to give the state's representation, than does the present plan. The proposed change is in furtherance of the true spirit of the Constitution and not derogatory of any of its great principles.

Mr. Clay, the leader of the defence, spoke with a good deal of keenness and vigor against the proposition.

He asked the gentleman if election by the people was so conducive to purity and certainty, why the House of Representatives always had an abundance of election contests on hand? It would seem, from all the number of cases in the House, in which fraud and corruption was charged and proved, that the people were as capable of knavery as the legislators who elected the Senators. If it is true that money is used in the election of Senators, it is not the fault of the system, but of the men who manipulate it, and the same men would go to the polls, if election was

by popular vote, and there practice the unholy arts, which it is claimed enter into the election of Senators by the old plan. A constituency which will not elect honest men to the Legislature cannot be trusted to do better by choosing honest men for the Senate.

The virtues of the present system have been proved by the strain of a century, but the merits of the proposed measure are yet to be demonstrated.

It is hard to see how the Senate has lost the confidence of the public, when everyone knows that the House has often acted rashly and foolishly, and the deliberative wisdom and conservatism of the Senate, alone, has saved the country from harm.

The present system was not a compromise, but was intended to perpetuate the separate existence of the states and to form a balance for the House and President. To carry out this end, it is necessary that the Senate be elected by a different constituency; that Senators be independent of popular outburst, and be under the guidance of that conservative spirit which is necessary as a balance wheel to the intricate mechanism of government.

Mr. Sullivan, of Idaho, followed Mr. Clay, and after paying his compliments to Kentucky and the Kentuckians, proceeded to attack the question in a straight-out Western way.

Mr. Sullivan contended that the argument that the present mode of electing Senators is a part of our Constitutional system, and necessary to state representation, is a fallacious one. The independent states would be fully represented by Senators elected by the people of each state; their equality would be satisfied by each state having only two Senators and the principles of the Constitution would be saved intact. The present method of electing Senators is a compromise between those members of the Constitutional Convention who desired Senators elected by the people, and those who thought the President of Governors of the states should appoint them, "Thus, our mode of to-day is only the result of a diversity of opinions of men one hundred-and-ten years ago."

Of the three departments of the Government the people have no direct control over a single one.

After election, the Executive Department passes entirely beyond the power of popular disapproval. After appointment, the judiciary is independent of everything, and of the legislative department, the people

only control half, the House of Representatives. The Senate is a law unto itself, and a great popular clamor for a change in its creation has of late years been heard throughout the land. The people are appalled at the bribery and corruption practiced in Senatorial elections. The State Legislature often spend all their time in a vain endeavor to select a Senator, and the public business is neglected. Put the election of Senators in the hands of the people, where it belongs, and Legislatures can attend to the business of the people, Senators who are in touch with popular feeling will be established more firmly in the hearts of the country.

With earnest manner and vigorous movement, Mr. Fulk proceeded to state the grounds of his opposition to the popular election of Senators. He said that, while the speakers of the affirmative had offered some very entertaining theories, they had shown no reasonable ground for changing the Constitution. The establishment of all government was for the purpose of securing liberty and justice, and in order to accomplish this checks and balances in the governmental machine have been proved absolutely necessary. The framers of the Constitution made the Senate a check upon the House of Representatives and the Executive, by having its members chosen by different electors and responsible to a different source of power.

The present method also guarantees the continued integrity of the states, whereas the popular election of Senators would tend to efface state rights and state sovereignty, thus destroying the Constitutional symmetry of the Government.

The evils experienced in the election of Senators, of which the gentlemen complain, are to be found with equal frequency in the popular election of Governors or Representatives. The State legislatures are the chosen and picked men of their States, known for their honesty and abilities. Can they not be trusted to elect good men to the Senate? I am sure the Senators sent by the legislature of my state have always been a source of pride to the people of that state. If Senators are oftentimes rich and prosperous, it is only because men of their ability and integrity necessarily amass some wealth. That is not against them.

This would be the first fundamental change made in the Constitution since its adoption, and it should not be rashly done. Removing every check upon the direct popular control of government might be disastrous.

It wrecked the liberties of Rome and Greece, and the United States should continue to heed the examples of history. The proposed measure would remove every obstacle to the wild rule of popular caprice or transient fury.

The debate was closed for the affirmative by Mr. S. Carroll Ford, who delivered a telling argument in a very quiet fashion.

Since the war, said Mr. Ford, the executive and judicial departments of the government have made very perceptible advance in power and popular estimation, the war, and results springing from it, being largely responsible for this increase of power. The legislative branch of the government, however, has not experienced a similar enlargement of its influence, a disparity thus resulting between those departments which, in the eye of the Constitution, should be co-ordinate. The distance of the Senate from the people accounts largely for this loss of popular esteem, and the only way to mend matters is to carry the election of Senators



A. M. FULK.

to the people, the fountain head of power.

While the framers of the Constitution ordained the present mode of electing Senators, they were careful to provide a means of amendment of that way, well knowing that times change, and laws must change with them. This "fossil section of our organic law" will be seen to belong to an order of things which has passed away, and with the departure of the cause or reason the law should go. At the time of the Constitution, the people voted only for Congressmen, State legislators and governors. Even the latter were in some instances appointed by the legislature. All minor administrative and judicial officers, State and Federal, were appointed. How different are the conditions to-day, when almost every official is elected by the votes of the citizens? Why is an exception still made in the Senatorial election?

Popular election of Senators would abolish the scandalous use of money and iniquitous combinations now resorted to in the elections by the leg-

islatures of the States. Whole sessions of the legislature are often vainly wasted trying to elect a Senator, while business of vital public importance is left untouched. The present plan of election puts upon the legislature business which it only transacts as agent. The people, as principal, should act directly in the choice of Senators, as well as Representatives.

The debate was closed by Mr. Alfred Dalton, in a rather brief speech, delivered, however, in his usual lively and positive style. Mr. Dalton maintained that the form of our government demanded the maintenance of the present mode of electing Senators, that to depart from it would weaken the bond between the Federal government and the States, and introduce an era of changes which would end no man knew where.

He called attention to the fact that, though Representatives in Congress are elected by popular vote, there are many contested election cases in which the grossest frauds are shown to have been perpetrated, even by those paragons of virtue, the people.

Mr. Dalton also said the gentlemen had surprised him greatly by endeavoring to show that Senators had not been men of the highest honor, integrity and ability.

The Senate could boast a Webster, a Clay, a Calhoun, and many men, the mere mention of whose names caused the blood of pride to beat faster in their countrymen's veins, had felt honored by a seat in the Senate of the United States.

University News.

Continued from Page 183.

on "The Woolly Men of Africa" and was shocked to find his ticket bore on it the legend "Admit one."

Columbia Academy is getting decidedly athletic nowadays. After several of our men have distinguished themselves on the ball-field, after the privileges of the C. A. C., have been given us, Cabrera's enterprise and enthusiasm coupled with his courtesy have made it possible for the Academy to have what it never had before—a field-day. The date has been set for May 2d. There will be the 100 and 440 yd. races, the half-mile bicycle race, the running broad and high jumps, the standing broad jump, and together with tennis sets, single, double, etc., while it was actually proposed to have a five-mile bicycle race. All the races will be handicaps, this making it desirable for every one in the school to enter them; entrance fees are only 15 cts. for one entry and 10 cts. for further entrees. Every-

body can have a show at displaying his ability in a certain line. Let all turn out. It will be worth many times the entrance fee, prove a source of pleasure and good-feeling and will benefit the Academy immensely.

The Academy was represented in the recent society bicycle-meet at Eclipse Park, under the management of the Chevy Chase Club for the benefit of the House for Incurables. H. B. Taylor and A. E. Hopkins, both from the fourth class, were contestants. Hopkin's wheel was lost so that he had to procure another, which fact probably deterred him from winning the boys' race, of which Taylor won the second heat, the former being a close second. Hopkins also entered the slow race, as Taylor did the egg-and-spoon race but unfortunately dropped his egg just at the mount. "Doc" Owens took part in the maneuvers of the parade, together with Elroy Curtis, a former "Prep" boy.

The Columbia College-Academy Chess Tournament was formally opened at our building on Wednesday the 15th inst, with a total of 32 games to be played among the eight players, meeting on Wednesdays and Fridays. The week proved a most dismal one for the "home" team, on the first day no games being won and seven lost, while on the second but one was won out of nine. Against Messrs. Betty, Broadus, Gordon and Raybold from the College we have set Messrs. Lanza, Lindsey and Ritchie. For the honour of the Academy and the credit of the team it is hoped the visitors will not have a walk-over.

Cabrera, true to his resolve, is not riding his wheel now, but is going in for the relay team. His picture with that of the team we hope soon to be able to present to the readers of the CALL.

Wedderburn is very busy with an invention of his which will be noted later.

Essays were due Monday the 20th, and the French class received an examination from Mr. Henning.

The first declamation of the year was heard by the school, Friday, the 17th inst. Messrs. Fuggiit, Sana, Gwynn, Lenza, Owens, Spear and Sterrett were the speakers. This week were due Cummings, Dow, Everett and Holmead; and members of the lower classes will soon speak also.

Graduation time is approaching and the members of the graduating class are requested to begin work on their themes immediately, as Pat said, if not sooner.

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Thursday, April 23, the University ball team left Washington over the C. & O. for Lexington, Va. It was their first trip of the season and, naturally, all hands were looking forward to their journey with a great deal of pleasure. Comprising the party were Captain Greene, Charles Beall, Harry Beard, Eddie Mills, "Doctor" Johnson, "Cy" Cummings, Don Fugitt, "Rogers" Shaw, Guy Rye, "Bill" Beatty and Manager "Bob" Barrett. The team reached Staunton at 8 p. m., and there they found the Washington and Lee team, who had been playing in Staunton Thursday; were waiting for the same train to go to Lexington.

Manager R. L. Owen, of Washington and Lee, then took charge of our party, and showed us every kindness and attention possible. After reaching Lexington we were soon comfortably situated at the Bruce Hotel.

Friday morning when the boys awoke after the porter had knocked two panels out of the door, they saw that rain was falling in a continuous stream. By one o'clock, however, the sky began to brighten up and it looked as if the game might be played.

At four o'clock, before a fairly good crowd, the game was called with Beard in the box for Columbia and Pratt for Washington and Lee. In the first part of the first inning Johnson, who was behind the bat, was badly spiked by Pratt, who was running home. The spike cut through his shoe, directly over the instep making a very bad wound. He had to be taken from the park and S. Fugitt put in his place.

At the end of the third inning, without either University making a run, a heavy shower stopped the contest.

Saturday morning Manager Keen, of the Virginia Military Institute, came down and took the team with him to the Barracks, where they were to stay until the next day.

At three o'clock the game was called. Allen for V. M. I. began the game by giving the first two men bases on balls. From then on it was evident that the locals were badly outclassed. Our boys hitting the ball whenever they wished and fielding magnificently. In the fifth inning Harry Beard, who was playing left field, caught a beautiful fly through a large tree that stood on the border of the grounds. It looked like a home run and when Beardy held up the ball he was wildly cheered by locals and visitors alike. The umpire decided that

the ball struck an obstruction and that therefore the runner was not out.

This gave the V. M. I. a man on second with two out. The next man up made a pretty single and stole second. With a man on second and third, Morgan the crack batter of the team came up to the plate.

It looked very much as if the cadets would score, and their "rooters" were raising a perfect pandemonium.

Cummings, at a signal from Greene on first, intentionally gave Morgan his base on balls by tossing them high over his head. The next man was easy and was quickly struck out. Greene at first did some beautiful playing, taking eighteen chances without an error. The final score was: Columbian, 17; Virginia Military Institute, 0.

Saturday night it was decided that the team would stay over Sunday and play the Washington and Lee Monday afternoon.

In the meanwhile the team was shown every courtesy. Several were taken out to supper by the different students, while others were taken visiting and driving. "Rogers" made himself a general favorite at once, while, as usual, "Cy" had his following of kids.

Monday turned out to be another wet day.

The athletic games between Columbian and Georgetown Universities will occur on the latter's grounds on Saturday afternoon, May 9, at 2 p. m. Columbian has from four to five entries in every mount. Let all the followers of the orange and blue be there.

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